



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

short of establishing completeness as a treatise on cost accounting by reason of the conscious emphasis upon the order method of production and the corresponding neglect of the process method and of the so-called continuous industries.

The book contains particularly good chapters upon unearned burden, interest as an element of cost, the verification of burden estimates, and the budget system. Foundry, textile, candy, and paper manufacturing costs systems are discussed in supplementary chapters.

Retail Store Management. By PAUL H. NYSTROM. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 1917. 8vo, pp. viii+238. Index. \$2.00.

This book is intended primarily as a textbook for students of the retailing process, and is general in character rather than descriptive of technical matters. The chief merchandising problems are presented clearly and concisely. The author realizes the need of giving to those engaged in retail businesses a broad view of the field, in order to counteract the narrowing tendencies of intensive routine work. The necessary theoretical matter is presented by means of illustrations taken from actual experiences of merchants. Reality without minute detail is the spirit of the work.

Particular forms of retailing—chain stores, department stores, and so on—are not mentioned in the treatise. Location, organization, accounting, buying, sales, and pricing, the factors whose management means success or failure in any retail establishment, large or small, receive thorough treatment. House policies, especially with reference to direct dealings with customers and employees, are commented on. Several of the merchandising functions are illustrated by simple, well-organized charts, and a few carefully selected forms give hints of possible methods for controlling the work of the different functions.

Lectures and Addresses on the Negro in the South. (Publications of the University of Virginia—Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers.) Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 128.

This volume contains a series of lectures on the negro problem, delivered by various students of the South at the University of Virginia in 1915. The phases of the problem as presented are various and the suggestions numerous. The chief value of the work lies in the breadth of view presented and also in the fact that it voices the sentiments of the southern leaders upon whom the solution finally rests. The main topics touched upon are: land tenure, ownership, and segregation; education; negro criminalology; race relationship; public-health aspects; the church problem, and others. Not all of the lectures are of equal value. Some of them contain errors of fact and of judgment; some are of not more than passing importance. However, on the whole they are readable, and those entering into the study for the first time will find many valuable suggestions.